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MR. HOGATE'S TALK.

Ringing Address to the Twelfth Ward Club by the Danville Orator.

Hon. Enoch G. Hogate, of Danville, was the guest of honor of last evening's meeting of the Columbia Lincoln League Club and made a ringing speech upon the issues of the coming campaign. His first remarks were upon that topic uppermost in every man's mind, the hard times and their nearest of kin, the Wilson tariff bill and Democratic mismanagement. He said that there were very few strikes and labor troubles nowadays, for the laboring men have no work to quit, and so great is the pressure for work from the army of the unemployed that any strike would be hopeless. One of the chief purposes of the club, as he underical history, and it was well worth while to go back to a former time when the Democrats were in full control and turned the country's business upside down with a "revenue only" tariff. It is passing strange that the experience of one generation seems of no value to another in political matters. The full effects of the Walker tarifil were felt in 1857. Our country was in a state of perfect stagnation and had been thus prostrated ever since 1850. The speaker quoted from messages from Fillmore and Buchanan, both of whom complained that our mines were closed and our factories stopped Things are in the same condition to-day. He believed that his hearers were all anxious that every American should enjoy prosperity, should have carpets upon his floors and meat to eat three times a day.

In the course of his address Mr. Hogate hit the defunct administration of Mr. Sullivan a body blow upon the default of the city bonds, citing it as an example of the general incompetency that seems to incapacitate Democratic officeholders. He also took a whack at Mr. Cleveland's celebrated Hawalian policy and his disastrous effort to overthrow a republic and restore a monarchy. He closed with a high tribute to the club and its enthusiastic membership. His address was warmly received throughout and he was heartily applauded at the close. W. R. McClelland, of Danville, candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, George W Spahr and Merrill Moores made brief ad dresses and the quartet rendered excellent music. Hon, Flavius J. Van Vorhis will address the club at its meeting next Friday

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Bessle Taylor has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Drysdale, at Louis-

Mr. and Mrs. George Sullivan and children have gone to Asheville to spend a few

Mrs. A. H. Sellers gave a small company yesterday afternoon to a few of her married friends at her home on Park avenu The Misses Bryant gave a handsome din ner last evening to a party of ten in honor

of Miss Louise Morrison, of Connersville. The Misses McConney will entertain the Young Ladies' Euchre Club next Friday afternoon at their home on West Vermont

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Frederick, of Chicago, and Mrs. Grant, of Madison, Wis., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Brown for a few days.

Mrs. Charles F. Smith entertained a few ladies at luncheon yesterday at the handsome home on North Delaware street. After the luncheon the afternoon was spent at

Mr. Thomas H. Spann returned yesterday from a visit to Asheville, N. C. Mr. John S. Spann and wife and Mrs. Thomas Spann, who went South at the same time, will remain several weeks longer.

Miss Anna Knubbe made an exhibit some of her crayon portraits and china painting yesterday at the Industrial Union. The work is very fine, and the Dresden and gold decoration of the china was much

The marriage of Miss Georgia Hunt youngest daughter of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt and Mr. Edward Kingsbury will take place the 28th at the residence of Miss Hunt's sister, Mrs. Harry Crossland, on North Del-

Mrs. Sproule, with Miss Sanborn and the young ladles of the Classical School, were at home informally yesterday afternoon at the Classical School residence on North Pennsylvania street. The young ladies re-ceived and assisted in entertaining the call-The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central

Christian Church met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Ovid Butler on North Pennsylvania street. Mrs. J. T. Barnett, one of the prominent members of the church, will leave in a few days for Piqua, O., to reside and the meeting was made the occasion of a farewell reception to her. There was a large attendance.

The Over-the-Teacups Club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. D. L. on North Pennsylvania street. Mrs. M. M. Finch read a paper on the subject of 'Representative American Essayists' and Mrs. Charles N. Thompson read one on "Representative American Novelists." "Two Old Familiar Friends" was discussed by Mrs. Van Hoff, and Mrs. Elliott Perkins led the conversation on "Who Shall Fill the Vacant Chairs?"

The annual election of the Woman's Club was held yesterday afternoon, with the fol lowing result: President, Mrs. C. C. Foster; vice president, Mrs. George C. Hitt; recording secretary. Mrs. William L. Elder; cor responding secretary, Mrs. James M. Winters; treasurer. Mrs. Frank H. Black ledge; executive committee, Mrs. Alexander Spruance, chairman, Miss Caroline Howland, Miss Harriet Noble, Mrs. Henry D Pierce, Miss Julia Harrison Moore; member ship committee, Mrs. Benjamin D. Walcott, chairman, Mrs. Theodore A. Wagner, Mrs. Charles E. Hall, Mrs. Henry Coburn, Mrs. Scot Butler; room committee, Mrs. Morris Ross, chairman, Mrs. O. H. Hasselman, Miss Mary Taylor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 9 .- The venerable Sylvester Morgan and wife tonight celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are ploneer residents of this county. They came to Jeffersonville when the site on which it now stands was a wilderness. He is now eighty-three years of age and his wife seventy-five. He is authority on matters relating to ante-bellum times in this vicinity, his mind being clear and retentive. He has

SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE

always been a Republican. WHITESIDES-KENT. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALEXANDRIA, Ind., March 9 .- Mr. E. B. Whitesides and Miss Maud Kent were married last evening by the Rev. Work. The groom is the leading clothing merchant of the city and the bride a popular young woman. The wedding was a surprise both to their friends and the family, only the bride's sister having previous knowledge of

the engagement. Arrested for Cutting.

Pat Hines, an ail-round tough, was arrested by Sergeant Thompson and patrolman Albertsmeyer last night. About 7 o'clock Hines and Cornellus Clalen got into a fight at the corner of Georgia and Noble streets. Hines was getting the worst of it when he drew a knife and cut Clalon on the arm. The latter's wound is not severe.

Tested by Time. For bronchial affections, coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchiai Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years Price

DE PAUW WINS AGAIN | lic sentiment before which evil will flee as from the avenging angel of God."

mitt, First in the Contest. Kahn, of Indiana University, Captures

Second Place and Franklin and Han-

over Tie for Third-The Orations.

Her Representative, L. F. Dim-

The college boys and their friends held the Grand Opera House till midnight last night with the annual oratorical contest. The apostles of Demosthenes poured forth their eloquence on a multitude of subjects to an audience appreciative and sympathet-The opera house was filled to the utmost of its capacity, and through the long hours of oration the audience sat without the least sign of impatience. The contest was pronounced to be the best in the history of the oratorical association. The orators were introduced by Elbert Russell, of | children DePauw University.

The first speaker announced was Robert

B. McKane, whose subject was "The United States Senate." He spoke slowly and distinctly in a clear voice, readily understood in the remotest part of the house. He said that American institutions were the product of a gradual growth and steady movement onward and an advancement from the time of the formation of the American colonies. The colonies had by degrees found foreign rule oppressive, and at length, galled beyond endurance by the yoke, had thrown it off and accomplished their independence. When the oppression became unbearable by one heroic effort they had established the independence of the colonies. The federal Constitution was as immovable as adamant, yet it was elastic enough to meet the exigencles of the time and progress with the advancement of the people. By a system of checks held by it the Senate was placed against the House of Representatives on the one side and the President on the other. It was a constitutional fortress. The superior ability of the Senators, their greater age, their longer service insured the enactment of wiser laws and the exercise of more conservative judgment than was to be expected from the House. The first Senate was composed of men of integrity and ability and men who had the confidence of the people by reason of their past services to their country, and in later years its members had been chosen from the Governors' chairs and members of the lower house and from State governments. Webster had spoken in praise of the Senate, and spoke of it when it was at the zenith of its glory and fame, and the people had not since had occasion to or felt the inclination to modify the verdict then given. It has formed a sort of center of gravity for the other branches of the government. In point of dignity and authority it has in no wise disappointed the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Recently it has been assailed and has been called an oligarchy because it has the power to block the higher appointments, and the slur of "senatorial courtesy" has been flung at it because of its action upon appointments. Newspapers and periodicals have wrought themselves into a frenzy over nonsensical harangues against it. When the time comes for sober reflection it will be found to be unjust criticism. The voice of the minority is not always weak; it may lack but one of being the majority. The fillbuster is a man of the hour. He is censured or applauded according to the sentiment of the people. The filibuster has his place in the government, and were it not for him many laws would probably be enacted before the people had an opportunity of forming an opinion as to their wisdom. The Senate is not an oligarchy nor has it ever tended in that direction. The few rich men in it do not represent a class and class legislation will not obtain with it till the bulk of the American people can be

bought and sold for gold. MR. DIMMITT'S ORATION. As Mr. McKane took his seat he was greeted with loud applause, and Mr. Russell stepped to the footlights and announced L. F. Dimmitt, of DePauw, as the next speaker. The theme of Mr. Dimmitt's oration was "The Humane Spirit in Modern Civilization," and, in substance, he spoke

Civilization is not an abstraction, but is he concrete expression of a whole people's ethical perception and life. thoughts, the choices and the intentions of men determine their manners and their institutions. Mankind is greater than any man. Here and there the individual may rise above the masses and become conspicuous by his genius; but it is the thought, the faith and the morals of the ommon people that determine the quality and temper of any prevailing civilization. Neither genius nor heroism, unaided by the skill of the multitude, can build empires or weave commonwealths. All great and permanent institutions must be founded ipon and administered by the intelligence, the will and the moral culture of the masses. Modern civilization recognizes this relation of the common people to itself as the older civilizations did not. To-day there is an invisible, democratic, ethical force everywhere prevailing among enlightened people, molding the thought and shaping e opinions of all. Nineteenth century civilization is distinguished by a spirit of common brotherhood, binding men into a social unity more fraternal and compact than any the past ever knew. From the new and larger perception of the meaning and obligation of liberty, equality and fraternity has come into modern social life and institutions an ever-operative force, which we may call the humane spirit-a spirit which is the mainspring of our peculiar progress. This humane spirit touches every relation that man sustains to man. The age is under its influence. The whole race is feeling its power. In the religious world it has broadened and deepened the general estimate of religion itself until the substance of Christianity is no longer believed to lie in any narrow creed or tribal shibboleth. This spirit is making that ancient text, "One Lord, one faith one baptism," to become a common creed and a living experience. It is making the church feel that its mission is to universal man. In the political world this humane spirit has worked the greatest of changes. has convinced the leading statesmen of the world that civil governments must not be based upon self-interest, but, to be true and enduring, they must be "for the people, of the people and by the people.' Steadily achieving its victories through the centuries, the humane spirit widened the sense of human rights, invested the individual citizen with a sanctity unknown to antiquity, and robed common man with a divinity as great as that of kings. By it has been proclaimed the truth that the lowliest man was meant for a destiny far higher than that of building his life into pyramids or palaces-that he is born with certain inalienable rights which the state can neither give nor take away. It was this humane spirit that builded the Magna Charta and abolished the divine rights of kings. The same spirit wrote the Declaration of Independence and wove the Constitution of our Republic. In the social world the victories of this humane spirit have been as great as its victories in the fields of religion and politics. It has linked all human interest together. It has made society an organism in which the farthest and weakest man is a factor; in which all are members, one of another, and each and all must respond to the needs of each and

Then followed a vivid portrayal of the civilization of the past, with its inhumanities, and, in conclusion, Mr. Dimmitt said: "But have we reached the summit of civilization? Are the times in full accord with this humane spirit? All Europe is under arms, each nation groaning beneath the burden of tax for the maintenance of soldiers and marines. So-called Christian countries permit their merchants to send deadly rum to the Dark Continent for paltry gain. Why, in our cities, are those horrid rookeries called tenement houses permitted to stand? Why are they not torn down? Why is not God's sunlight let into the festering slums and the submerged tenth of our population given a chance for life, and health, and virtue? In our civilization there is a force at work mightier than that wielded by political parties; it is the humane spirit itself enlightening the popular reason and arousing public conscience. And this is necessary to reform. Back of the effective law and back of revolution, social, industrial or political, must stand a living public sentiment that cannot be bribed. or bent, or broken; a public sentiment that rests not upon parties, statutes or creeds, but upon the perception of right and wrong implanted in the bosom of man. And when the much-needed reforms in our civilization come, they will come not wholly through the power of negative prohibitions that can never be creative, but they will come be-

"PROBLEM OF THE CHILDREN."

The next speaker was Sylvan W. Kahn, of the Indiana University, who spoke upon "The Problem of the Children," saying substantially: We are to-day in the midst of a great industrial crisis. Each hour seems darker than the one before. Day after day thousands of men walk the streets in search of work. Day after day these men go home with empty hands. Everyone is aroused to the wants of the distressed. The ragged are clothed, the hungry are fed. As never before the problem of poverty is engaging the attention of men. Nineteen centuries have echoed the truth, "The poor ye have always with you." Throughout all these ages benign charity has devoted herself to the alleviation of misery. But the relief has been largely temporary. The mere giving of bread does nothing to eradicate poverty. Must civilization forever bear along in her train an army of miserables. Cannot the work for the day be supplemented by prevention, work for all the days? Poverty no part of the Creator's plan. Disease, vice and want do not happen. They are caused, and man, not God, is to blame. We must remove these causes. The most potent cause of social degeneracy is the neglect of the

Mr. Kahn then pictured the tenements of the larger cities and the dwellers therein. He pathetically portrayed the homes that exist within the walls of the houses where there is not an idea of the sacredness of the family relations, which are foundations of society, no warmth of feeling, no happiness of childhood and nothing the remembrance of which would stimulate on to lead a good and useful life. Poverty and child labor are inseparable. Parents in their need or in their greed sell their chil dren into slavery. Continuing Mr. Kahn "From time immemorial efforts have been made to exterminate crime, pauperism and intemperance. Why do not our efforts produce more encouraging results? Because the very classes which society seeks in vain to eliminate, through apathy and ignorance, it is constantly producing. The abodes of the most degraded parents swarm with children. Their baby eyes open into a world of infamy. The foul air inhaled by their baby lungs is poisoned by the fumes of whisky. The first words borne to its baby ears are oaths and curses. The child can but imitate what it sees and hears. The little thief becomes the incorrigible burglar, the child sent out to beg be comes the chronic pauper." The orator then alluded to the claim advanced that chiliren are hereditary criminals or paupers and referred to the work of boards of children's guardians as a positive disproof of the assertion. He argued that the child was not the property of the parent, but that it was presumed by society that the love and affection of a parent would prove the most reliable safeguard against its being brought up a criminal or pauper. If this presumption failed in any case the State had the right to assert its power and take the control from the parent and transfer it to the agent of the State. He said the problem of the children is the problem of pauperism and crime and intemperance, and when the former is solved all are solved. The next orator was C. L. Overstreet, of

Franklin, on the "Power of Personality," He said: "The most potent factor in men as well as in nations is personality. A people or a nation are affected by the personality of a great man. He may, perhaps, accomplish no reforms, yet when he dies millions of minds cleave to his ideas and are imbued with his personality." Mr. Overstreet chose Phillips Brooks as a man possessing a wonderful personality and devoted the greater portion of his oration to a eulogy of this great divine. He alluded o the impediment in speech which failed to launt the Bishop in his determination to enter the ministry, and said his personality will always suggest the value of personality. No one ever preached like him before and no one was ever listened to with the expectancy with which his auditors heard him. He did not need to preach down to the uneducated, and, though he did not use slang, he was the delight of the illiterate. The burden and refrain of his whole life was that all men are equaly the children of God by revelation and redemption. He was an orator as well as preacher, his eloquence of matter rather than manner. The eloquence was the man simself. He painted to humanity the longing of the mortal after immortality. When we have said all that we can say of Phillips Brooks we have failed to show the magnetism of the man. He opened his soul to the divine spirit and the divine spirit

entered therein. Roy White, of Earlham, next spoke of 'The Reign of Justice." He said that "jushad no place in nature. With her might was right and weakness a crime, and llustrated by comparison with the beasts. He said the world drama was a tragedy n which every one must slay or be slain according to the decrees of nature. In barbarism the decrees of the goddess of fate bound the gods as well as the mortals and her decree was irrevocable. In the middle ages the convent prayed, the castle sang and the cabin hungered and died. To-day black man is shot by a white and the latter goes free. Man, like Prometheus, ever lies upon a rock shackled and with the eagle gnawing at his vitals. Men build society as the coral polyp builds coral reers. e must. It is the duty of man to build in the ruins made by nature a temple to jus-

orator was Claude of Wabash, who spoke of "The Hero of the Reformation." As the title of the oration would indicate, his was a eulogy of Martin Luther. He spoke of the childhood and early education of the reformer. He said Luther had become oppressed by the tyranny of the Pope and broke away from the tyranny of the church. He alluded to the persecutions which he endured for the sake of his reform. He said the church, like an octopus, was reaching out and grasping for all of Europe. It was sucking the life blood of Europe. When the cry of Luther was raised against it it tried to silence him by intrigue, bribery and the dagger. He quoted the saying from Luther, "Unless I be convinced by the Scriptures and reason I neither can nor dare retract enything, for my conscience is captive to God's word and it is not safe for me to go against God's will." He said when the Church of Rome ministers to the suffering and lifts men to a higher plane she fulfills her des-

reaches out to get control of our public schools she deserves our condemnation. MISS GALVIN'S ORATION. The last orator of the evening was Miss Georgia Galvin, of Butler University. Her subject was "Louis XIV." Her discourse was an expose of the faults and vicious traits of character in this monarch of France. She said he was abominably selfish and vain, frivolous, cruel, extravagant and almost everything else that was worthy of condemnation. She said it was remarkable that during all of his long reign he should retain the love and respect of his people. His ambition for war was unbounded, and under him the country acquired territory. but it was a reign of bloodshed for his people. During the years of his reign France was considered the mightiest of European powers, but it was transient, and died with Louis XIV. She said the monarch was weak and superstitious. He was said to be a Christian, but the term was incorrectly applied to him. The highest of atrocities was the persecution had conquered the Huguenots. foreign kings and then sought to conquer foreign gods but failed. She concluded by drawing from the reign of Louis XIV a lesson to be applied by the American people. She said their ideas of themselves were exalted and they saw themselves the center of the universe. In the eyes of coming generations it might be that they would be viewed as Louis XIV was viewed by the people of to-day. This closed the contest, and while the decisjon of the judges was awaited the audience was treated to songs by college glee clubs, which were encored time and again. When the songs ran out, then the college partisans in the audience set up with lusty lungs to display their shouting powers by their deafening college yells. The rival vells, blending together, made a conglomeration of sound out of which even the enthusiastic college boy could get but little satisfaction, did he not know that somewhere in that uninterpretable sound was mingled the "yell" of the college to which

This shouting was only interrupted by the appearance upon the stage of Mr. Russell to announce the decision of the judges, who were Dr. Dewhurst, John L. Griffiths and Professor Hufford. The first place was awarded to DePauw, the second to the Indiana University and for the third place there was a tie between Hanover and Aho chapter of Sigma Chi attended the contest last night in a body. Their boxes were tastefully decorated with blue and white. Miss Galvin, their representative, was the recipient of one of the most beautiful floral baskets ever passed over the footlights of the Grand Opera House.

Whipped and Then Arrested. Thursday William Cravens, his wife and mother-in-law, all colored, who reside on California street north of Indiana avenue, became involved in their usual monthly fight. Cravens was badly disfigured with articles of crockery in the hands of his wife and mother-in-law. Not satisfied with giving him the worst of it, his wife afterwards swore out a warrant for his arrest, which was served yesterday by patrolman Wheeler.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Get only cause the humane spirit has created a pub- | Hood's.

THE GAMES ARRANGED

College Football and Baseball Schedules Adopted.

Indianapolis Secures the State Field Day-Other Matters Decided by the Athletic Association.

The State Athletic Association held its annual meeting yesterday. The session convened at the Denison Hotel at 4:30 o'clock. The officers elected last year were succeeded by the following: President, J. Taylor, Indiana University; vice president, G. H. Kochersferger, Purdue University; secretary, W. E. Burk, Rose Polytechnic; treasurer, A. H. Somerville, Butler University. The harmony of the meeting was somewhat disturbed during the State field day discussion. Terre Haute and Indianapolis entered into a heated struggle for the event, and after a prolonged argument the honor was accorded this city. The date will not be settled upon until May 10.

It was decided by the association to do away with the "double umpire" in baseball, The system has many drawbacks, and the association determined to adopt the old plan of a single umpire. The old National League rule of locating the pitcher's box sixty feet from the home plate was also The football schedule for the coming seaon was arranged as follows: DePauw vs. Indiana University, at Greeneastle, Oct. 13

Butler vs. Purdue, at Butler, Oct. 13. Wabash vs. DePauw, at DePauw, Oct. 20. Butler vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, Oct. 20. Wabash vs. Indiana University, at Wabash, Oct. 27. Purdue vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Purdue, Butler vs. Indiana University, at Bloomngton, Nov. 3. Wabash vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, Nov. 3.

Wabash vs. Purdue, at Wabash, Nov. 10. Butler vs. DePauw, at Butler, Nov. 10. Purdue vs. Indiana University, at Bloomngton, Nov. 24. Wabash vs. Butler, at Butler, Nov. 24. DePauw vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Greencastle, Nov. 17. Indiana University vs. Rose Polytechnic. at Indiana University, Oct. 10. The following schedule of baseball games DePauw vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, April 21. Butler vs. Purdue, at Indianapolis, April Wabash vs. Hanover, at Hanover, April Wabash vs. Purdue, at Purdue, April 28. Butler vs. Indiana University, at Bloomington, April 28.

Rose Polytechnic vs. Purdue, at Purdue, Indiana University vs. Wabash, at Wabash. May 5. Butler vs. DePauw, at Greencastle, May 5 Indiana University vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, May 12. Purdue vs. DePauw, at Greencastle, May Butler vs. Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, May 19. Wabash vs. DePauw, at Greencastle, May Rose Polytechnic vs. Hanover, at Hanver. May 26, DePauw vs. Indiana University, at Greeneastle, May 30.

Butler vs. Wabash, at Wabash, May 30. Purdue vs. Indiana University, at Bloomngton, June 2. Rose Polytechnic vs. Wabash, at Wabash, Hanover vs. Butler, at Butler, May 14. Hanover vs. Purdue, at Purdue, May 15 Hanover vs. DePauw, at Greencastle, May

Hanover vs. Indiana University, at Bloomngton, May 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

John Philip Sousa and his band made a favorable impression when they were here the first time, and the audience last night testified to the fact. There were many vacant seats in the rear of Tomlinson Hall, but taken altogether, and considering the attraction of the college oratorical contest, there was a large audience. The programme was lengthened from nine to sixteen numbers, owing not only to the respenses to the selections given, but to the favor with which the responses themselves were received. If there is one fault to find with Mr. Sousa it is that he is too ready to respond to applause. Five of the compositions presented were his own. The 'Washington Post" and the "High School Cadets" have become the familiar airs of everyone who can whistle or sing, and of many who can do neither. Mr. Sousa has been named the "march king." His new march, "Liberty Bell," is fetching, but it seems to lack the spontaneity of the other two. It was well received. The "Chariot Race," also Mr. Sousa's, was played, and on the bills it said "by general request." People like to hear it, in this State particularly, as it is an adaptation of the description of the chariot race from "Ben-Hur." Its points have been discussed in the Journal before.

The opening number, "Overture" (1812), by Tschaikowsky, is new. It possesses much dramatic power, and, in keeping with so many selections given by this band, it tiny as a church, and is entitled to our re- is descriptive. There are some nerve-wearspect and commendation, but when she ing repetitions that evidently have some peculiar significance, but the final bombardment was not to be mistaken; the cannonide, the rattle of musketry were thrillingly represented. The two numbers that "took" were the "Scenes at a Masquerade." There were four parts, and each one had an end so that there was no difficulty in following. First came the grand march of the maskers, then the Ponchiello family, followed by Columbine's flirtation. If anyone wondered how such a subject was to be illustrated musically all doubts that it could be so ilustrated were at rest after the first few phrases. It was as cleverly composed as if it had been a picture for the eyes, and not for the ears. The final movement is the revelry of the maskers. This number was doubly recalled. The other was "A Musical Critic's Dream." The story is that a critic who is a stickler for the severely classic dreams that he is with Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Beethoven, Rossini, Schubert and Wagner, and they tell him that a noble setting will make a noble composition of the commonest piece. A hand-organ tune is selected, and each one in turn sits down at the organ and plays the simple melodywhich happens to be "Annie Rooney"-in his own style. The air is very ingeniously woven into the form of composition peculiar to the composer-thus, a Chopin nocturne, a Beethoven sonata or "Tannhauser." Each was readily recognized. The audience testified to its appreciation after every number except the "Slumber Song," by Hauser, and its beauty was evidently so great that t was spellbound till it was too late to applaud. Miss Inez Mecusker, soprano, sang "I Wender," by Sousa. The composition has merit, but the accompaniment is too piercing. Miss Mecusker was recalled and sang a version of "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" Mr. Sousa's grace as a conductor adds not a little to the pleasure of the concert, especially in the marches, where he puts on touches that compel inspiration and enthusiasm. He is unique as a band director.

Amusement Notes.

Billy Plimmer's Specialty Company concludes its engagement at the Empire with to-day's performances. Fields and Hanson and their vaudeville troupe come next week. The matinee and night performances today will close the engagement of Pearson's "She" company at the Park. Next, Monday and all week "The Police Patrol," a good sensational drama, will be the attraction. "Lady Blarney" was repeated at English's last night, by Annie Ward Tiffany and her company, and those who saw the performance evidently enjoyed it very much. The usual popular priced matinee will be given this afternoon, and the engagement will terminate to-night.

posed the music of "Panjandrum," which DeWolf Hopper and his merry company will produce here for the first time on next Monday evening, at English's Opera House, is a natural-born musician. When a mere stripling he evinced a decided fondness for painting, and, at the age of nineteen, was sent to Paris and placed under the tuition of the best masters in that city. He studied hard, and soon gave promise of becoming famous, but the love of music was too strong, and he concluded to follow the bent of his inclination, which resulted in the composition of a comic opera. His maiden effort was "Cinderella at School," which was originally produced at Daly's Theater, New York city, and afterwards enjoyed a long and prosperous run at the Boston Museum. The opera proved successful, and established young Morse's reputation as a composer. The original cast of "Cinderella at School" contained such favorites as Nat

C. Goodwin, Willie Edouin, Digby Bell, Wm. Mestayer, James Louis, Ada Rehan, Laura Joyce-Bell, Alice Atherton and other now famous artists. Composer Morse's mu-sic in "Panjandrum" is of a catchy, jingling order, and since the original production of the opera at the Broadway Theater, New York city, its melodious numbers have become extremely popular in that city, as well as in other cities throughout the country. Although the sale is large, there remains quite a number of good seats.

FRATERNITY DINNERS.

The worshipers of "Wooglin," the Beta

Theta Pi fraternity, dined at 11 c'clock

last night at the Commercial Club. The

annual dinner was in commemoration of the

fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the

spirit of Wooglin. Noble C. Butler pre-

sided as toastmaster. The fraternity col-

The Beta Theta Pi and Phi Gamma Delta Societies Celebrate.

ors, a delicate shade of pink and blue, were worn by each guest. The toastmaster, with characteristic remarks of accomplished after-dinner speaker, announced the following programme, which was carried out: "The Good Old Times," Wilbur F. Browder, Pauw; response by R. B. McCain, Hanover chapter. "Betas in Public Life," W. A. Pickens, State University; response by Clarence Royse, DePauw chapter. "Why Betas Are Always Young," John E. Cleland, Wabash; response by Munson D. Atwater, Indiana University chapter. "Once a Beta Always a Beta," James M. Cropsey, Hanover; response by Charles F. Embree, Wabash chapter. The seventh annual dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity was given at 6 o'clock last night at the Commercial Club dining rooms. The resident alumni to the number of forty, accompanied by as many more from the active chapters of Wabash College, DePauw and State Universities and Hanover College, met in the club rooms and then proceeded to the handsomely arranged banquet hall. The tables were decorated with palms and the royal purple fraternity colors. Drapings of college colors were profuse. Among those present were Hon. Eli Ritter, Chas. W. Smith, C. W. Fairbanks, Rev. Thos. I. Coultas, D. D., W. C. Van Arsdel, Dr. J. H. Taylor, John H. Holliday and Harold Taylor. Rev. Dr. Coultas invoked the divine blessing. After the menu had been served Hon. Eli Ritter officiated as toastmaster and elicited many brilliant responses from the gentlemen present One of the most pleasant of the fraternity celebrations yesterday and last night was the dinner given by the local members of the Phi Delta Upsilon chapter to their

Brother Guild; "Delta Upsilon in Polities," Brother Meredith; "Delta U.'s as Athletes," Brother Hines; "Delta U.'s Pedagogues," Brother Stauffer; "Delta U. and the Press," Brother Briceland; "The '95 Convention," Brother Raub. Sigma Nu Fraternity Convention. The third annual convention of the Indiana State Sigma Nu Association met at the Denison Hotel yesterday afternoon. All the chapters of the association were represented by delegates, the alumni also having representatives present. The plan of holding the State convention in the college towns where chapters are located was favorably considered and referred to the executive committee for final action. Arrangements were made for the next national convention of the fraternity, which convenes in this city next fall. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, A. B. Price, of Richmond; vice president, J. W. Mahin, of Fort Wayne;

ter." Brother Life: "Delta Upsilon's Preach-

HIS FIFTH ATTEMPT.

secretary, H. C. Leonard, of Purdue Uni-

versity; treasurer, G. H. Kochersperger, of

Albert Hayes Takes Chloral Again and His Parents Say They Are Tired of It.

Albert Hayes is now lying at the point of death at his parents' home, No. 419 South Tennessee street, from the effects of taking a heavy dose of chloral. Yesterday afternoon he visited Selig's Bazar on South Illinois street, and just as he was entering the door he was seen to take a quantity of powders. After a short time he became gretly stupefied, and the city ambulance was called. Hayes stated to Dr. Dale, of the City Dispensary, that, though he had a wife and family on South Illinois street, near McCarty street, he preferred to be taken to his parents' home, on South Tennessee street. His parents at first refused to permit their son to be taken into the house, saying that this was the lifth occasion of his taking chloral, and that they did not care whether he lived or not. It was only after much persuasion that Dr. Dale succeeded in getting them to admit The Doctor told them that their son's life depended on his being prevented from going to sleep. The parents replied that they had no interest in the matter, and it is supposed from this that it is not their intention to watch over their son. Hayes told Dr. Dale that he took the drug because he had no excuse for 'iving. It is thought that he took between sixty and eighty grains of chloral.

MISSING LAW BOOKS.

A Secret Visit to Captain Campbell Concerning a De Pauw Loss.

W. W. Herod, John L. Griffiths and Thomas Hanna, in company with several law students, conversed for some time in secrecy with acting Superintendent Campbell yesterday evening. The subject was withheld from the general public, but from unofficial sources it was learned that they had called on business concerning the disappearance of a number of law books from the library of DePauw University at Greencastle. It appears that the books had been brought to this city, where they had been sold at a second-hand store. Detective Thornton has been working on the case. and, it is thought, has succeeded in locating the offenders. It is also believed that the above gentlemen were discussing the policy of arresting and prosecuting the

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Seven fine new cars will be put on the Pennsylvania-street line to-morrow. Contractor McNally, of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, will begin the work of relaying track Monday. The Deaf and Dumb Institute drew \$5,161.23 from the State yesterday for last month's maintenance and \$84.63 for repairs. Dr. J. L. Masters will speak to men only at the Young Men's Christian Association. to-morrow, at 3:45. Mrs. C. H. Badger will Thomas Smith, a track sweeper, in the

employ of the Citizens' Street-railway Company at the viaduct, was struck by a carriage, yesterday morning, and severely injured about the back. The fire department was called, at 11 o'clock last night, to No. 127 West Second

street by the burning of a shed. This was the third attempt to burn the buildings at this number. The loss was slight. At Plymouth Church on Sunday evening Mr. Dewhurst will give the second lecture "Michael Angelo and the Sistine Chapel." The special subject of the lecture will be the pictures of the Last Judgment. Henry Meyer, residing at No. 323 East Washington street, fell down the shaft of an elevator at No. 72 South New Jersey street, yesterday, and suffered severe injuries of the spine. He was removed to

his home by the city ambulance Filding Sherer, colored, who is violently insane, was taken to the police station last night by Constable Fellows from his home in West Indianapolis. Sherer is an employe Woolson Morse, the young man who com- of the Moore Packing Company, and, until recently, was considered to be of sound

Henry Wernor, residing in the rear of No. 75 West North street, lost several tickets to Louisville yesterday. He and several friends were intending to accompany the body of a dead friend to Louisville. The railroad authorities, on being informed of the loss, furnished additional tickets, and the party left last night for Louisville

Karnel and His Revolver.

arrested him.

Charles Karnel imbibed freely of strong drinks yesterday and wandered into several barrel houses on West Washington street looking for trouble. At Kaufman's he met a man who promptly knocked him down. Karnel drew a revolver and threatened to kill his conqueror. Patrolman Dilts

OUTCOME OF A FEUD

A. P. A. Said to Have Been Concerned in the Troy Election Riot.

Public Funeral of Robert Ross, One of the Victims-Prosecution Urged by

Governor Flower.

TROY, N. Y., March 9 .- No funeral in this city, at least in recent years, has been so largely attended as was that of Robert Ross, the victim of Tuesday's election riot, Factories were closed and business generally was suspended. The remains lay in state in Oakwood-avenue Presbyterian Church

It is alleged here to-night that the fracas resulting in the death of Robert Ross was the outcome of an A. P. A. feud between him and "Bat" Shea, who is a Catholic, and who was excommunicated from the who was excommunicated from Catholic Church, and who only lately came a Republican and a member of the A. P. A. It is said that in the caucus, few weeks ago, the dead man (Ross) ha violent words with other members of his party over the question of indorsing Whean, who is also a Catholic, and that in fracas that occurred he was hurt. Shea, who was interviewed at the jail to-night, says: "Whoever fired that shot that killed says: "Whoever fired that shot that killed Mr. Ross fired it from behind and proba bly at me, for I was facing him when he fell. I dld not shoot. After several shots were fired I felt a pain in my neck and dropped. I had my revolver in my hands."

The Rioters to Be Prosecuted.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 .- Governor Flower summoned District Attorney Kelly, of Troy, before him to-day and conferred with him relative to the prosecutions of the persons concerned in the election crimes committeed in that city last Tuesday. Governor Flower said he thought the district attorney ought to associate with him in these prosecutions the ablest lawyers in the city, men whose honesty and fairness the people had perfect confidence. The district attorney expressed his willingness to do this, and the Governor thereupon suggested the names of ex-Speaker Charles E. Patterson and Seymour Van Salvoord both of Troy. These names were satisfac-tory to the district attorney, and, later in the day, Messrs. Patterson and Van Salvoord were telephoned for and held a long conference with the Governor. The undervisiting brethren. The event occurred at 11:30 o'clock last night at the Denison Hotel. Blue and gold, the society's colors, that Messrs. Patterson and Van Salvoord would confer with their friends in Troy. were prettily mingled with the floral decorations of the tables. S. Hayes, president and if public sentiment favored their actof the society, officiated at the dinner. M. E. Crowell, of this city, was selected as ing they would accept the commission Both gentlemen are Democrats and promitoastmaster. The following toasts furnished nent members of the Troy bar. the literary feast: "Shades of Demosthenes." Brother Dimmitt; "DePauw Chap-

Street Sweeping Contracts. In making contracts for street sweeping the Board of Public Works will receive

bids on permanently improved streets Contracts will be awarded for a period extending from April 1, 1894, in the case of those streets not already contracted for and from the 1st of June on streets now under contract for cleaning, and until the first Monday in November, 1895. No person or firm who has defaulted any previous contract will be allowed to lid on the work. The work to be done consists of keeping the thoroughfares ander contract clean to the entire satisfaction of the board. This means the roadway from curb to curb, and including the vings of al connecting streets and alleys. If the streets are to be cleaned by the use of machines the work must be done letween the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.

The Boo Club in Trouble. Patrolman McClelland yesterday arrested George Myers, Grace Rafferty and Malinda Miller on charges of drunkenness and disturbing the peace. The three are members of a club called the "Boo" Club, with headquarters at Concordia and Georgia streets. The purpose of this club is to meet about every night and indulge in a wholesale "rushing of the growler." The result last Saturday night was that all the members were feeling hilarious and the neighbors suffered thereby. Last Wednesday night the usual session of the club was held and the usual fight came off. It was rumored that one of the members was severely cut The police are working on the affair.

The Coroner Not Yet Notified. It was stated in one of the daily papers yesterday that Coroner Beck had been asked to investigate the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, who died several days ago. It is the announced intention of the relatives to have the coroner make an investigation, as her death was suspicious. The coroner stated last night that the matter had not been reported to him.

Ransacked the House.

Thieves entered the house of Millard Connett at the corner of Michigan and Bright streets vesterday afternoon while the family was away and stole a valuable gold watch and a diamond pin. Mrs. Connett had stepped out but a short time visiting some neighbors, and on returning found the entire contents of the closets and cupboards dumped on the floor. Suspected parties are under surveillance.

Sober Enough to Choose.

A boy called at the police station and asked "Doss" Shafer to send an officer to his home, No. '121 Massachusetts avenue. He said his father was drunk and refused to go to bed. Patrolman Mackassey was detailed on the case. The boy's mother gave her husband the choice of going to bed or being ejected from the house by patrolman Mackassey. He chose the former alterna-

Second Ward Republicans. The Republicans of the Second ward will hold an adjourned meeting at the engine house corner of Ash and Seventh streets at 1:30 this evening for the purpose of organizing a Republican club and taking into consideration the securing of a permanent home,

Will Give Sowders a Chance. Manager Sharsig has decided to give William Sowders a chance in the box during the exhibition season. Sowders is confident he can get back to his old form, and if so ne will make a valuable man for the In-

dianapolis team.

reduced price.

ruling Providence?

Had No License. E. Beiser, who keeps a candy store at No. 165 West Washington street, was arrested last night by patrolmen Recer and Deshong for selling liquor without a license. Beiser kept bottled beer in stock and sold it at a

Gas Meeting Postponed. Owing to the fact that the decision in the Kitchen gas case will not be made public until Monday the gas meeting announced. for this evening at the Criminal Court room will be postponed until next Thursday.

Broke His Ankle. I. C. Crane, a jeweler on Virginia avenue, fell and broke his ankle while trimming trees at his home, at the corner of Wright and Dougherty streets, yesterday

A Protecting Providence. Detroit Tribune. Three large trunks full of manuscripts which George Francis Train had prepared for publication in book form have been

Who can doubt that there is an over-

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD. The change is fraught with dangers. If there be pain, headache and nervous disturbances, or the general health poor, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best tonic and nervine at this time. It brings about a regularity in

the womanly functions, cures female weakness, catarrhal inflammation, and uterine derangements. Seaview, Northampton County, Va. DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir-After taking your medicine I feel like a new person. I shall recommend you and your medicine wherever I go. Your medicine has worked wonders for me and I

can not praise it too much. All of my old symptoms have disappeared. Yours respectfully, MRS. WILLIETTA DOUGHTY.

A NERVOUS WOMAN.

What She Thought About Nerves.

The nerves are the most important part of the system. If they are weak, the person is run down, tired, languid and does not feel like doing anything. She can sleep but little, her mind wanders, her appetite is gone and what she can tat does her no

This is just the condition Mrs. Milo Griffith, a well-known lady of Moretown, Vt., found herself in, and the reader will see by the following letter that she knew what to do to get well.

"About seven years ago," she says, "I was from 12 o'clock until 2, and were viewed by taken with very severe nervousness and could not work. I could but just drag around. I also had the asthma badly, I was so nervous that at times I could not lay in the house, but felt as though I must

go out in the street and run "I had no appetite, and what I did eat laid heavily on my stomach, and sometimes distressed me severely. I had seen Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy advertised and heard it most highly praised and determined at once to take this medicine which was so favorably spoken of by everybody. I had only taken it a short time when I began to feel the good results from it, and I am now entirely cured of all my complaints.



"I was so confined to the house that 1

could not go out evenings at all to any amusements, but now can go when I please, When I commenced the medicine I weighed 96 pounds, and now have got back to 131 pounds. I coughed and wheezed so that I would almost fall down.

"Nobody could suffer any more than I did, but now my asthma and nervousness are entirely cured, and the medicine that did it was Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I eat and sleep well, and do my ousework as comfortably as ever. I heartily recommend the Nervura to all. It is the most wonderful medicine I have ever

There are thousands of women suffering just as Mrs. Griffith was. They are so nervous they cannot control themselves, they have no power to throw off that terrible, down-hearted, discontented feeling, and many feel as if they would go insane. Are you afflicted in this way? If so you will surely be cured by using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world to cure disease, and it is just what you want, The spring is always the best time to take this medicine. It is the discovery of Dr. Greene, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th street, New York city.

The Spell + . of Beauty -You may possess



and exercise it if you will. Beauty's chie charm is a creamy complexion, It obscures a multitude of defects.

FACE BLEACH

makes every face fair-replaces sallowness with the bloom of girlhood.

It is a fragrant lotion—as harmless as it is healing. IT DOES NOT GIVE TO THE FACE A FADED OR WASHED-OUT APPEARANCE AS ITS NAME MIGHT IMPLY. Guaranteed to cure the most obstinate Freck-

les in 60 days; Eczema in 30 days; Pimples, Acne, Tan, Sallowness, Rough and Reddened Skin, Excessive Oiliness, Blackheads, etc., in 10 to 20 days. All Druggists sell it for 75 cts. per bottle,

and refund the money if it fails. For sale by F. Will Pantzer, Geo W.

Sloan, H. C. Pomeroy, J. W. Bryss, F. H. Carter, W. E. McMillan, C. T. Beds ford, Lambert Pharmacy, L. S. Stockman, Fred A Mueller, Wm. H. Stocker, L. A. Gable, L. L. Klingensmith, I. N. Heims, Geo. F. Borst, S. Muhl's Drug Stores, C. H. Broich, Jos. R. Perry Taylor & Lay, J. D. Gauld, Conrad Keller, Geo. M. Weber, J. A. Haag.

Also, Hair on men's cheeks above the beard line n the nose and ears, destroyed forever (no pain, scar, shock or i jury), by the

ELECTRIC NEEDLE. By Dr. J. Van Dyck President of the Boston Electrolysis Co., Circle Park Hotel, 13 Circle street, Indian-The Doctor has operated for eighteen years, and has cured over 10,000 cases. Every case cured, no matter how bad it may be. Birth marks, tattee marks,

moles, warrs, wens, red nose, enlarged veins of the nose, pimples, black heads, liver spots, freckles, coarse deep pores, and all diseases and conditions of the skin, complexion, hair and scalp cured. (Special rates this month.) Book free. Hours-8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 3. Call or address the BOSTON ELECTROLYSIS CO.,

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